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form. The appearance is very similar to *H. fallax Lec.*, but the accessory setæ of the abdomen enable it to be at once distinguished.

38. *H. lucidus*. Longior ovalis, piceus, nitidus, corpore subtus, antennis pedibusque pallidioribus; thorace latitudine fere duplo brevior, lateribus deplanatis antice rotundatis, angulis posticis rectis rotundatis, basi usque ad latera punctato, foveis basalibus vagis; elytris pernitidis (maris) haud reticulatis, puncto dorsali distincto; abdomen setis accessoribus distinctis, basi pone et inter coxas parce punctatum; mentum dente magno armatum. Long. .30.

One specimen. Nebraska, near the Rocky Mountains. Of the same form as *H. desertus*, but with the base of the thorax punctured and the sides distinctly depressed.

39. *H. obesus*. In the list of North American Coleoptera, published by the Smithsonian Institution, I referred this species to *Bradycellus*. The examination of male specimens proves that the middle tarsi are widely dilated in that sex. In one specimen from Lake Winnipeg, the palpi have the last joint singularly impressed and concave towards the tip, which thus appears pointed when viewed in a certain direction. It is easily distinguished from the other species having accessory ventral setæ and by the elytra being quite distinctly sinuate obliquely at the tip.

On a new genus of SERRANINÆ.

BY THEODORE GILL.

Genus TRISOTROPIS Gill.

Body compressed, very oblong and subfusiform, with the caudal peduncle oblong and moderately contracted behind.

Scales small, regularly imbricated.

Lateral line parallel with the dorsal outline.

Head moderate, oblong-rhomboid, with the profile gradually decurved to the snout, and the lower jaw nearly rectilinear. *Eyes* oval, moderate, situated entirely in the anterior half of the head, and close to the profile. *Nostrils*; anterior small, simple; posterior large, divided inside by a horizontal ridge into an upper and lower chamber. *Preorbital* bone narrower than eye. *Preoperculum* far behind eyes, minutely serrated behind; *operculum* with three spines; the middle continued from an oblique rib on the inner surface of the bone. *Scales* extending over the whole head, except the preorbital region, and also on the jaws.

Mouth rather large, with the cleft moderately oblique; supramaxillaries continued backwards beyond eye.

Teeth of the upper jaw in the outer row moderate, little curved inwards, with one or two canine teeth on each side in front; within, moveable and recumbent, on the sides pauciserial, small inwards; in front enlarged and somewhat barbed at the points. In the lower jaw biserial on the sides; those of the outer row fixed, moderate and erect; those of the inner larger, moveable, and somewhat barbed; in front, on each side, a canine.

Dorsal fin with its spinous portion depressed behind, generally slightly convex, considerably larger than the soft, and with eleven (exceptionally 10—12) rather slender spines; soft portion oblong, with about sixteen to eighteen rays.

Anal fin under the middle of the soft dorsal, higher in front than behind, with the margin convex, and with three graduated spines and about eleven (10—12) rays.

Caudal oblong, slightly emarginated behind.

Pectoral fins moderate, convex behind.

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Ventral fins under or in front of pectorals, angular externally, attached by a small axillar membrane to the breast.

The skull differs from that of *Epinephelus* (*Serranus gigas* C. V., *S. morio* C. V., = *S. erythrogaster* Dekay, *S. lunulatus* C. V., *S. striatus* Poey ex Bl., *S. remotus* Poey—skulls known—&c.) by the wider interorbital area, the parallelism and continuation of the lateral crests forward to the middle of the orbits, inclosing an elongated parallelogram, the surface of which, especially between the orbits, is more uniform; the absence of a frontal crest; the simple curvature or straightness of the naso-vomerine ridge and absence of the angle at the suture between the nasals and vomer.

This genus is recognizable externally by the oblong form, the peculiar structure of the nostrils, the form of the fins, &c., but is more especially distinguished by the development of the skull, which differs in a very marked manner from that of *Epinephelus*. It is closely related to *Mycteroperca* (*Serranus olfax* Jenyns) but differs in the form of the dorsal and the very scaly supramaxillaries.

Type *T. guttatus* Gill ex Bloch.

To this genus belong the *Serranus dimidiatus* Poey, *S. cameleopardalis* Poey, *S. cardinalis* C. V., (*T. guttatus* Gill ex Bloch), whose crania I have examined, and their allies, *S. interstitialis* Poey, *S. falcatus* Poey, *S. arara* Val., *S. brunneus* Poey, *S. latepictus* Poey, *S. cyclopomatus* Poey, *S. felinus* Poey, *S. rivulatus* Poey, *S. repandus* Poey, *S. petrosus* Poey, *S. tigris* C. V., *S. undulosus* C. V., and *S. acutirostris*, C. V.

It may be here remarked that all the genera of the subfamily Serraninæ, established by me for West Indian species, are well distinguished by their crania, even *Lioperca*, which would perhaps be thought to be the most doubtful, being so indicated. The species with nine spines, for which I formerly proposed to retain the name *Bodianus*, are represented by two genera; one (*Enneacentrus*, type *Serranus outalibi* C. V.) with the skull channelled between the orbits and the surface uniform in texture, &c.; the other (*Petrometopon*, type *S. guttatus* Poey) distinguished by the petrous-like convexity between the supra orbital grooves, and its triangular sinus behind, into the angles on each side of which the lateral crests terminate; the crests are parallel, and the surface between flat or scarcely convex. The name *Bodianus* cannot be retained apparently for either genus, and as it was originally proposed more especially for the *Bodianus bodianus*, (*Harpe rufus*), it must either be retained for that type or consigned to that oblivion to which the utterly worthless nature of its original constitution so richly entitles it.

TRISOTROPIS RETICULATUS.

The height is contained four times and a half in the total length; the head three times, and the caudal more than six times. The eye is contained seven times in the head's total length, and distant about two diameters from the snout. The preoperculum behind is almost vertical, scarcely indented above the angle; finely serrated above the indentation and more coarsely between it and the angle; the inferior margin is entire. The spines of the dorsal are moderately weak; the longest contained twelve times in the length, and the tenth about seventeen times; the greatest height of the soft portion somewhat exceeds an eleventh. The pectoral equals a seventh of the length.

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The color appears to have been brownish, distributed in polygonal spots, surrounded by reticulating bluish gray broad lines which are more distinct on the head, on the hinder portion of which about four or five are on an area about the size of the eye, while around the eye and on the snout they are much smaller. The fins appear to have had no distinct delineations, and are dark purplish brown.

Two specimens of apparently the same species are deposited in the Smithsonian Museum; both were obtained at Barbados; one is about eighteen 1865.]

inches long and almost twice as large as the other. Their colors have faded, but in a proper light the evidence of the spots on the body is obtained, and those on the head are quite distinct in the adult, but in the young the spots of the body have not been found.

The species appears to be readily distinguished from any hitherto described by the system of coloration.

By special permission of the Academy, a paper was presented and referred to a Committee. The latter having made a favorable report, the paper was ordered to be published, as follows:

**Descriptions of four new Species of BIRDS from the Isthmus of Panama,
New Granada.**

BY GEO. N. LAWRENCE.

1. *TACHYPHONUS RUBRIFRONS.*

Tachyphonus xanthopygius, Lawr., nec Sci. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vol. vii. p. 331.

Male. Front and part of crown dull red; back part of crown, hind neck and upper part of back of a slaty brownish black; hind neck just tinged with yellowish green; lower part of back and rump bright lemon yellow; upper tail coverts and tail brownish black, the former edged with dull greenish yellow; wing coverts black, the middle and larger with lighter or slaty grey edgings; quills brownish black; under plumage plumbeous grey, the feathers of the throat with their centres lighter grey; the abdomen with a slight wash of greenish yellow; the under tail coverts margined with greenish yellow; axillars and under lining of wings white; irides reddish brown; bill and feet black.

Length (measured fresh) $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.; wing $3\frac{3}{8}$; tail $2\frac{5}{8}$; bill $1\frac{1}{16}$; tarsi $\frac{3}{4}$.

Habitat.—Line of the Pan. R. Road, near Lion Hill Station.

The female is rather smaller than the male, but the general plumage is much the same; it is without the red front and has more of the yellowish tinge on the plumage.

Allied to *T. xanthopygius*, Sci. The females appear to closely resemble each other, but the males differ much in color and markings, *xanthopygius* being black below as well as above, with a scarlet post-ocular stripe and bright yellow shoulders; in my species the shoulders are black, it is without the red stripe behind the eye, and the colors of the general plumage are much as in the female.

The red on the forehead of the male extends back for about half the extent of the crown, where it is rounding in form; in the single specimen of the male the red spot is rather dull, but it may be brighter in other or older individuals, possibly as bright as the scarlet stripe in *xanthopygius*.

The first specimen I received of this species was marked as a male, which it probably is, but as it answered to the description of the female of *T. xanthopygius*, I put it in my Cat. of Pan. Birds, as that species, supposing it to be young and still in the plumage of the female. I have since received the male described above, and two females.

2. *ANTHUS (NOTIOCORYS) PARVUS.*

Anthus rufus, Lawr., nec Gm. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vol. vii. p. 322.

Male. Upper plumage dark brown, the feathers margined with pale fulvous, the lighter margins most conspicuous on the hind neck; outer tail feather white, with a portion of the margin of the inner web at the base brown, the next feather white with the margin of the inner web brown almost to the end, the other tail feathers brown; wing coverts brown with pale fulvous margins; quills brown with very faint paler edgings; under plumage

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